Antidesma acidum Retz.

Identifiants : 2677/antaci

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Clade : Rosidées ;***
    - ***Clade : Fabidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Malpighiales ;***
    - ***Famille : Phyllanthaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Sous-règne : Tracheobionta ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Euphorbiales ;***
    - ***Famille : Euphorbiaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Antidesma ;***
- ***Synonymes : Antidesma diandrum (Roxb.) Heyne ex Roth, Antidesma lanceolarium (Roxb.) Wall, Antidesma wallichianum Presl, Stilago diandra Roxb, et d'autres ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : China laurel, , Aburok, Abutenga, Abutenga, Amali, Amari, Amli, Amta, Amtu, Archal, Areepazham, Ariporian, Chouding, Ching yensil, Ching yensin, Dakhi, Dhakki, Dieng-japeu, Dieng-japen, Ghondurili, Huli soppu, Ingchum, Ingsum, Ing-sum-arong, Jamula, Kali khatai, Kantjer, Karrihulipa, Katma, Khatua, Kim-ma-lin, Kundui, Lapasaiko, Lapha saikho, Mao soi, Markmao, Marmuri, Matha arak, Mau, Migana kudi, Mutta, Nekhon tenga, Nekhon-tenga, Noolithali, Nunnunia, Pellagumudu, Pulleru, Sabheli baji, Sannagooge, Saroti, Saru heloch, Sarwat, Sirupulli, Surpela, Thurte-an, Tramuech ;***



- ***Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :***

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}} | Original : Leaves, Fruit{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais ou marinés. Ils sont acides. Les jeunes feuilles sont utilisées dans les currys pour leur donner un goût acidulé. Ils sont un substitut au tamarin. Les feuilles peuvent être conservées pour une utilisation ultérieure. Ils sont utilisés pour les cornichons. Les feuilles fraîches récoltées ne peuvent être conservées que 3 à 4 jours

Partie testée : fruit{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}
Original : Fruit{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	*Énergie (kj)*	*Énergie (kcal)*	*Protéines (g)*	*Pro-vitamines A (µg)*	*Vitamines C (mg)*	*Fer (mg)*	*Zinc (mg)*
76.2	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*20.2*	*0*	*0*



Précautions :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- ***Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):***

- ***Liens, sources et/ou références :***

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : [0]"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de [0]"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam). Scholars Research Library. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (9):19-2 ; Behera, K. K. et al, 2008, Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India. J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl,) pp 305-314 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 34 (As Antidesma diandrum) ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India. Biolife 5(1): 12-19 (As Antidesma diandrum) ; Cengel, D. 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P., 2009, Aboriginal uses and management of ethnobotanical species in deciduous forests of Chhattisgarh state in India. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 5:32 (As Antidesma diandrum) ; Kar, A., & Borthakur, S. K., 2008, Wild vegetables of Karbi - Anglong district, Assam, Natural Product Radiance, Vol. 7(5), pp 448-460 ; Kar, A., & Borthakur, S. K., 2008, Wild edible fruits of Karbi's of Karbi Anglong district of Assam, India, Pleione 2(2): 175-181 ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Konsam, S., et al, 2016, Assessment of wild leafy vegetables traditionally consumed by the ethnic communities of Manipur, northeast India. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 12:9 (As Antidesma diandrum) ; Maikhuri, R, K, and Gangwar, A. 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Thailand. Food and Nutrition Bulletin 19(4) p 359f ; Somnasang, P., et al, 2000, Knowing gathering and eating: Knowledge and attitudes about wild food in an Isan Village in north eastern Thailand. Journal of Ethnobiology 20(2):197-216 ; Suksri, S., et al, 2005, Ethnobotany in Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Northeast Thailand. Kasetsart J., (Nat. Sci) 39: 519-533 ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India. p 151 ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, Tropical Vegetables. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 25 (As Antidesma diandrum) ; Thitiprasert, W., et al, 2007, Country report on the State of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Thailand (1997-2004). FAO p 95 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2010, Non-timber Forest Products in Bardiya District of Nepal: Indigenous use, Trade and Conservation. J. Hum. Ecol. 30(3): 143-158 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2012, Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal. Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine 8:16 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional use and management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Landscape: implications for conservation and livelihoods. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2016) 12:19 ; Ravikrishna, S., 2011, Ethno-medico-botanical survey on Wild Edible fruits of Udupi Taluq, Udupi p 52 ; Flora of Thailand. www.nationalherbarium.nl/thaueuph/